

# *The* **QUILL**



JULY, 1916



### *The Convention Group*

*Seated, in first row, left to right: Lee A. White, historian and delegate of Washington and Oregon chapters; Robert Lowry, president, and F. M. Church, secretary.*

*Kneeling, in second row, left to right: Kenneth Hogue (DePauw), Vernon A. Moore (Kansas), T. Hawley Tapping (Michigan), W. W. Burke (Denver), R. A. Hayworth (Purdue), and A. Bernard Bergman (Ohio State).*

*Third row, left to right: William B. Reedy (Wisconsin), A. E. Hilliard (Iowa), Allen B. Brown (Illinois), Dean W. Davis, national treasurer, alternate for Frank King (Missouri), Willard H. Campbell (Oklahoma), Theodore Metcalf (Nebraska), D. R. Collins (Iowa State) and Paul R. Dowling (Stanford).*

*Back row, left to right: Clarence Streit (Montana), Horace Chandler (Louisiana), R. H. Hoppe (Kansas State), William E. Nash (Maine), Robert Barton (Chicago), John F. Hanscom (Beloit) and R. S. Benepe (Minnesota).*

*Texas and Indiana were not represented.*



*Delegates from the Four Corners of the United States and the Representative of the Minnesota Chapter*

*From left to right: Paul R. Dowling, Stanford; Lee A. White, Washington; William E. Nash, Maine; Horace Chandler, Louisiana; R. S. Benepe, Minnesota.*



*President-Elect Lowry and Three Past Presidents*

*From left to right: Sol H. Lewis, third president; R. C. Lowry, president-elect; Roger Steffan, fourth president; L. H. Sloan, first president. Photographed at Ann Arbor, Mich., May, 1914, at the time of the third annual Sigma Delta Chi convention.*

# THE QUILL

A Journalists' Journal

VOLUME IV

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NUMBER 4

## Thoughtless Breeders of War

by Jiuji G. Kasai

Editor, *The Pacific Press*, San Francisco

IN these days when the press is wielding potent influence in moulding both domestic and international public opinion, an old epigram that "The pen is mightier than the sword" is more forcibly brought home to our minds. The moment when a newspaper writer realizes this truth he will feel his responsibility and the sanctity of his profession.

If I understand rightly the duty of a newspaper man, it is to present to readers facts as they are and not as they appear to him. His duty is to report them truthfully, accurately, and interestingly. But, there are some newspapermen and editors, who, by mendacity and editorial jugglery, try to mislead the people and thereby inflict wrongs and injustices upon individuals and nations.

Such instances of international mischiefmaking are not far to seek. For example, when in August, 1914, Japan, by virtue of her alliance with Great Britain, commenced hostilities against Germany, a cable message flashed into Tokio from New York intimating that the United States had been mobilizing her entire Atlantic fleet to send it to the Pacific Ocean to cope with Japan's aggression. The news came to Japan like a bolt from the blue sky, and at once created much fear and suspicion concerning the motives of the United States. The Japanese press and people could not understand the reasons for the alleged American attitude, for Japan had no designs against the United States. The feeling of the Japanese people became so intense that the American ambassador in Tokio had to investigate it and make a public statement denying that the United States Government had ever contemplated such an action. It was learned later that the report was merely a trick of international mischiefmakers, who had probably been subsidized by a certain government, and who had been eagerly seeking for the opportunity of involving Japan and the United States into a



One of Seattle's three daily Japanese newspapers, *The Asahi News*. The story marked in the center of the page is a report of toasts at a banquet given by Japanese newspapermen in honor of Jiuji Kasai. The editor of the *Quill* and eight other American newspapermen (nearly all Sigma Delta Chi) were invited, and their remarks are here set down.

deadly conflict. Another instance was the so-called interview of an American paymaster in Shanghai which was published in Japanese papers. The American officer was reported to have stated that the United States would send the Atlantic fleet for invasion into Japan in case of an emergency. Like the foregoing instance, it also created a great consternation in Japan. However, as a result of an investigation, it was revealed that the story was the trick of a certain American, who created the sensational news merely for mercenary purposes.

It is regrettable that in the last few years fake stories of similar nature have been so frequently created by some jingo newspapers in this country in order

to arouse popular hatred against Japan. They have painted Japan in the blackest light, grossly misrepresenting the Japanese people. A certain newspaper "king" in this county, for his personal gain, has been constantly agitating in order to foment anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States. He has created the bogey of the Japanese invasion in Magdalena Bay, the landing of the Japanese troops in Turtle Bay, Japan's military support to Huerta, Carranza's secret embassy to Japan for securing financial support of the Japanese Government, and Villa's alliance with Japan, etc. By these sensational news, yellow journals and jingoes in this country have created the present state of fear and suspicion of the American people concerning Japan.

Foolish as these tricks of international mischiefmakers may seem, yet their dire consequences have been far-reaching. While they have been chiefly responsible for creating hatred against Japan among the American people, they have caused Japan's suspicion of the American policy and alienated Japan's love and admiration for the American people. Yet, thanks to the regulations of the Japanese Government, the Japanese press have refrained from expressing their feeling toward the United States in the moment of international difficulties. Despite the repeated anti-Japanese legislations and utterances in the United States, today, the Japanese people still retain their traditional friendly relation to the United States.

The foregoing contrast of the attitude of the press of our two countries is worth our serious consideration. The reason why the Japanese people and press are friendly toward the United States is because Japan knows America better than America does Japan. When a newspaper man writes on an event occurring in a foreign country, he must first be familiar with the characteristics, history, and institutions of that people, in order to discuss the sub-



ject comprehensively. But, I am sorry to say, very few American writers and correspondents who write on the Japanese affairs ever tried to understand our people, and they write their own impressions which have so often proved to be erroneous.

It is my sincere desire as an interpreter of the American people to my readers in Japan, to write on American affairs truthfully, accurately, and conscientiously. Fortunately, as I have lived in almost every section of your great land, and have spent years in studying American institutions, characteristics and history, I feel capable of understanding the American people. In discussing American affairs, therefore, I have always assumed the attitude of an impartial observer, student, and historian, and not a sinister critic. Thus, I can do justice not only to the American people, but also to myself and to my readers at home. I have come to realize that "honesty is the best policy" is true even in newspaper work.

讀文を通過せしむ云々

笠井氏演説の決議  
日華州キレグ郡民主黨俱樂部に於ける笠井重次氏の演説は同俱樂部員に多大な好印象を與へ同氏演説後同俱樂部は笠井氏の熱心なる兩國好親の演説を感賞する旨の決議文を通過せし又同日華州大學に開かれたる米國新聞記者の協會たるデルタカイ・フレター・ユニオンに於ても笠井氏の演説後ホワイト教授の提議にて將來日本の新聞事業の發達と共に米國の同フレター・ユニオンに加入せん事を希望する旨の決議文を通過せしむ云々

The following is a translation of the above clipping taken from the North American Times of April 24, 1916:

"The address of Mr. Jiuji G. Kasai at the King County Democratic Club the day before yesterday gave such a tremendously good impression upon the audience, that after his speech the club passed a resolution appreciating the service he rendered for the promotion of the friendly relationship of our two countries.

"Mr. Kasai was a guest at a recent meeting of Sigma Delta Chi of the University of Washington. The fraternity is honorary and is confined to students studying journalism, and is one of twenty-four chapters in the leading American universities. It includes many leading American editors as members. After Mr. Kasai's speech, Professor White of the University introduced a resolution expressing the hope that in the future when the great universities of Japan established schools of journalism, Japanese students would join the American fraternity. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote."

As I have already told you Japan has been at the mercy of certain yellow journals and irresponsible writers of this country, and has suffered their injustices. Therefore, while I am striving to do justice to your people and nation, I pray that you will reciprocate our kindly feelings and attitude towards you when you treat any subject on Japan and the Japanese people. I

our profession, forbidding to tolerate dishonest writers who write for their selfish interest and mercenary purpose. Thus, we shall be able to contribute our shares for international concord, and for the welfare of humanity. This, I firmly believe, ought to be our attitude to international relations.

urge upon you that you use your good influence to eliminate from your circles dishonest and irresponsible writers. I can assure you that the press of Japan will be more than glad to cooperate with you to reciprocate your kindness. Only by mutual understanding and respect for each other's rights can the United States and Japan maintain their friendly relations.

There is nothing more universal and international in its character than journalism. I hope the day is not far distant when the international fraternity of newspaper men will set up a high moral standard so as to uphold our integrity and the sanctity of

## Instruction in Libel Law Advocated

by R. C. Lowry

President, Sigma Delta Chi

EVERY newspaperman and magazine writer sooner or later is confronted with that "bugbear"—libel laws. No matter how careful he may be, nor how diligent and painstaking his efforts to keep within the law, there will at some time come the bitter realization that the paper has been sued—unless:

He has acquired a thorough understanding of the basic principles of libel, predicated on court decisions of his own state, and augmented by changes in those statutory interpretations from time to time. Libel as a general proposition is impossible. In every state conditions have necessitated provisions for the presumed protection of the citizen as against their best friend, the "public press."

Tighter and tighter has the bond been

drawing and the freedom of the press become curtailed through the enactment of drastic laws by prejudiced law makers, perhaps. Newspapers throughout the country have been deemed "mal-efactors" and "libelers" because of the ignorance mayhap of a reporter, desk man, or copy reader. For these there is some slight excuse. For a libel of an editorial nature there is less. When a man has reached that position it is presumed that he knows the laws. At least, is he believed responsible or the editorial policy, at least the editorial writing, would not be delegated to him.

Sigma Delta Chi, however, fosters the development of a cleaner and more idealistic journalism. It is aiming to establish a high standard and secure that standard through the development of the young man of today, the man

who has yet to win his spurs. It is on this man that the world of journalism of the future must depend.

Courses in journalism are comparatively new. There has been scarcely time to date to determine the extent of their success. The opposition of the old line newspaper man, however, to the idea that journalism could be taught has been battered down. Perfection of detail work has been one reason.

There is one branch of newspaper work particularly with which the average veteran on the pay roll of large newspapers is unfamiliar. That is libel law.

Some have learned it from bitter experience. Some have seen good positions "go by the boards" because they

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# The Editor He Must Have Been

by Frank G. Kane

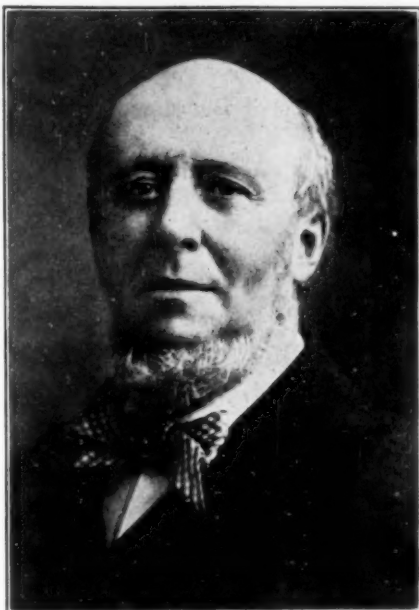
Professor of Journalism, University of Washington

JAMES B. ANGELL's work as a university president was so long-continued and so widespread and so deep that quite properly he is to be remembered and evaluated largely on the basis of his leadership in formal education. However, the university must share with its fellow agency of education, the press; for he served with distinction in journalism and he left for the inspiration of newspaper men a body of conceptions of journalism which no small number of us regard as fundamental.

Perhaps there was more truth than the necessary suspicion of falsity in the epigram which the delightful Wenley of Michigan's department of philosophy got off one day: "There are no a priori facts in history." I sincerely hope for my immediate purposes that there are some a posteriori facts in history. In common with most of my readers, I know very little of James B. Angell's editorship of the *Providence Journal* during the years of the Civil war. I know that he held the *Journal* staunchly and patriotically (in the first humanitarian sense) and intelligently for the Union. I know that he was the intellectual as well as he was the personal friend of Greeley in the journalism of that day. But the rest of that which I wish to write is reasoned a priori: He must have been such and such sort of journalist; he must have learned so and so through his newspaper experience; for these things he taught us and these things he was before us.

So many elements of the man were apparent to even the ordinary undergraduate that an essay in estimation of his characteristics must be foredoomed to conclusiveness. The moment one thinks of one of his traits or accomplishments as greatest, another of equal import and emphasis rise to confute.

Integrity of character—absolute—radiated from him; it must have been his chief quality as an editor: Here must have been a journalist unimpeachable and afraid only of being unjust. Simplicity, not only of manner, but of reality, marked his every mental and physical attitude. He was not one of your complex, involved natures, full of processes, justifying through fine sophistries. Often people remarked that he looked like a hale old Rhode Island farmer, out for a stroll. This direct simplicity of approach and of dealing must have inspired confidence in his editorial leadership. But I am far from



James B. Angell

*James Burrill Angell was editor of the Providence Journal from 1860 to 1866. Before that he had been professor of modern languages and literature in Brown university, his alma mater. He was president of the University of Vermont from 1866 to 1871. From 1871 to 1909, he was president of the University of Michigan.*

meaning that he was thoroughly naive. Perhaps no one could maintain a more innocent demeanor in the face of an earnest exposition of a devious proposition and then of a sudden turn onto it the light that revealed its little shamefulness. That must have been a wonderful illumination in the service of truth that he furnished to the thousand and one proposals which come, now brusquely, now insinuatingly, in upon the editor every day.

There was a charm in his personal manner. He could meet all sorts and conditions of men, and for the moment—or for ever—raise them to something like his own level, rather than leave his own heights to meet them. This was a manifestation of the real democracy which he knew and lived and furthered. Somewhere in an informal biography I have read that he gave the credit for this ability to the influences which bore upon him in his boyhood days. He was the son of a tavern keeper in Scituate, R. I. As a boy, he was about the tavern, and there he met the transient population that carries so much of breadth of view, of odd information, of

sympathy with hardship. Let us admit the undoubted value of this experience, but let us also believe that for once he overlooked the enriching forces that flowed in upon him in his days of journalistic adventure.

And then there was his style of spoken and written expression. Who that is bound of tongue and limited of education shall essay description or analysis of it! There was ease in it, and there was diplomatic grace. The comprehensive word, that grouped so many straying fancies, appeared to follow without effort its brother word. The richness and the fulness of life freighted his simple sentences. It has been my privilege to hear—and to report—Bryce and Wilson and Roosevelt and Hughes and Bryan, when those master publicists were engaged in communicating their thoughts and their warmth to the masses of people. I have heard the nervous Osborn, hurrying to pack into his expression the activity of a dozen lives, and also those opposites, the key-noters who know how to enamel a wide shallow with a bright generalization. But after them all to me there remains the calm, serene, high-minded, simple English of James Burrill Angell. Bryce is nearest like him, except for one, perhaps to the world obscure, certainly known full well among his fellow scholars—Dr. Angell's colleague and friend, Francis W. Kelsey. The power of that discourse—I cannot but feel that much of it originated in the old, thorough training in the classics given by the small college—must have been an influence second only to character and sympathy in the office and among the constituents of the *Providence Journal*.

Further he knew, intimately, the exigencies of newspaper production. I have stood, where many have stood, before him in his office, explaining the fiendish circumstances that conspired to stamp me with responsibility for an untruthful news story. When I was done, he bowed his head slightly and murmured that the explanation was quite satisfactory. He knew the heart of the cub and the genius of the managing editor. How he must have known his staff!

Finally, he was to state, and to tens of thousands of us scattered around the world, the ideal public servant. To all of us who are newspaper men he must thus be regarded; for he brought to his task soul and brain and—O, wondrous, rare quality in a world of dust and noise and self-vaunting!—quiet.



# Standardization of Instruction in Journalism Proposed

by Carl H. Getz

*Former Editor of The Quill; Secretary, American Association of Teachers of Journalism*

THE biggest constructive work done at the sixth annual conference of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, which was held April 21 and 22 in Lawrence, Kan., under the auspices of the department of journalism of the University of Kansas, were the steps taken in the direction of the standardization of instruction in journalism. A committee consisting of Fred Newton Scott of the University of Michigan, Talcott Williams of Columbia university and Walter Williams of the University of Missouri, was appointed to make a survey of the colleges and universities of the United States which are offering instruction in journalism, to learn to what extent the work has been developed, wherein courses offered are alike and wherein they are different, to make a study of nomenclature, to report on the status of journalism in the different colleges, whether it is given by departments of English or rhetoric, whether organized as a separate department as a part of a college of liberal arts, arts and sciences, letters and sciences, etc., or whether organized as a separate school or college. This committee will report at the next meeting of the association, which will be held during the Christmas holidays this year, probably at Baton Rouge, La. The time of the conference was fixed at the last convention, but the choice of the place was left to the executive committee of the association. The committee will include in its report a model course of instruction in journalism to be submitted to the members of the association for approval or rejection. Whether such a course as will be submitted will be adopted by a majority of the members of the association is, of course, conjectural. Even if the course is approved, it will require a number of years to modify the present courses now followed by the different schools and departments. However, the movement to standardize the work is truly significant.

The conference this year was the sixth which the association has held. Its

membership has included any college or university teacher who was giving instruction in journalism, which, of course, included advertising. Today the membership includes 175 teachers from fifty-five different colleges and



Carl H. Getz

universities. Within the organization an interesting change is taking place which is not visible to anyone outside of the association. Teachers of advertising have formed their own organization, which is known as the National Association of Teachers of Advertising. What is more significant is the movement to establish an organization to be known probably as the Association of American Schools of Journalism. Backers of the movement have in mind such organizations as the American Academy of Medicine and the Association of American Law Schools. It is not proposed that the new organization shall be entirely distinct from the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, but rather that it shall be a subsidiary body. This organization would include Columbia university, University of Missouri, University of Montana, University of Oregon, University of Texas, and the University of Oklahoma, where there are schools of journalism as distinct from departments, and probably also those colleges and universities which offer four-year courses in journalism. Some institutions which are not now eligible to membership in such an organization as is proposed would be eligible with the beginning of the coming academic year. The depart-

ment of journalism at the University of Minnesota is to be expanded into a school. The department of journalism at Ohio State university is now known as a College of Commerce and Journalism. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, has announced publicly that the department of journalism at Washington would be converted into a school. Just when, he did not say.

Anyone attending a meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, even for the first time, soon becomes aware that the organization includes two distinct groups of teachers, one which lays the emphasis on the academic side of the instruction in journalism, and the other which places the stress upon the professional side. With a few very notable exceptions, the first group includes most of those teachers who began their teaching career as professors of English, rhetoric and literature and branched off into journalism. The second group is composed almost entirely of those teachers who have had years of experience as practical newspapermen. These two groups represent a still different point of view. The one idealizes the reporter and emphasizes reporting as the basic course of instruction in all schools and departments of journalism. The other looks upon reporting as the beginning course in journalism, but seeks to turn out men and women who may soon graduate from the ranks of the reporter and who will, early in their life, occupy positions as editorial writers, managing editors and editors-in-chief. One teacher who best represents this second group declared that he hoped that none of the graduates of his school would ever become "gray-haired reporters." He said that he would regard such a man or woman as a failure. This particular teacher's colleague, who is ever alert to champion the position of the reporter, said he thought it no disgrace if a man became gray-haired as a reporter. He said he regarded the re-

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# Convention Does Constructive Work

by F. M. Church

National Secretary

**S**IGMA DELTA CHI'S fourth convention at Columbia, Mo., May 4-5, was unique in its harmony. Former conventions have had to wrestle with rather knotty problems of fundamental importance in the organization, and each previous meeting has seen a most sweeping revision of the constitution. With the organization of the fraternity now upon a more permanent basis there was little legislation of vital importance to pass at Columbia, and the gathering was more important as a forum for the interchange of ideas and suggestions for chapter activities than as the ruling body of the fraternity.

Probably the most important acts of the fraternity involved the retention of secrecy, the reorganization of the finances of *The Quill*, establishment of a subscription fee of fifty cents a year for active members, provision for Nunc Pro Tunc members and further restriction of honorary membership.

The convention was a most representative one, there being active delegates from 21 of the 25 chapters, while Oregon and Washington were represented by Historian White, of Seattle. Indiana and Texas were the only chapters unrepresented, but both sent reports and offered proxies through national officers. The most regrettable feature of the meeting was the inability of President Steffan or Vice-President Getz to attend.

The convention convened Thursday afternoon with Secretary Church in the chair. Later Historian White assumed the chair in order that Secretary Church might act as secretary of the convention.

The ritual was unchanged in text, as recommended by that committee, but later a resolution favoring the elimination of the "stocking feet" requirement of the ceremony was adopted with little dissent, on the recommendation of Brother Hogate, chairman of the ritual committee. Brother Brown, of Illinois, attempted to get the convention to eliminate "horse play" and "rough house" initiations, but the sentiment of the convention as reflected in the discussions and crystallized in a vote, was that such matters should be left to the discretion of the individual chapters.

The question of secrecy was sidestepped by the adoption of the secrecy committee report to the effect that owing to the action of past conventions and the result of the recent referendum vote this matter should be left to the future. There was no debate on the



National Officers at Convention

Left to right: R. C. Lowry, president; Lee A. White, editor of *The Quill* and historian; F. M. Church, secretary; D. W. Davis, treasurer.

motion to adopt and concur in this report, which was passed with but the following five negative votes: DePauw, Denver, Washinton, Montana and Stanford.

The petition of Miami was adopted by unanimous vote—Ohio, Texas, Indiana, Maine and Wisconsin not voting.

In addition to recommending the admission of Miami, the expression committee report, which was adopted, advised the re-establishment of chapters at Virginia and Pennsylvania, a further investigation of Marquette, Columbia, California and Southern California, and the consolidation of the offices of expansion secretary and vice-president. The committee urged care in all southern expansion, endorsed wholesome expansion in the west and reported that the time was ripe for eastern expansion. No recommendations were made in regard to the Dakotas, the Carolinas, New York University, Amherst or Colorado, which were mentioned in the expansion secretary's report.

In considering the report of the internal organization committee the convention went on record as "not wishing to restrict the executive council in the discipline of chapters," rejecting the sections of that committee's report

which recommended definite action in the case of certain delinquent chapters. The abolishment of the system of both corresponding and recording chapter secretaries was adopted, as was a recommendation of this committee that chapter secretaries be elected for a term of at least one year. A resolution to the effect that all chapters be represented henceforth by active members as convention delegates was adopted, it being the sense of the convention that national officers should not hold proxies, although Oregon and Washington were officially thanked, in a resolution, for their unselfishness in making the Missouri convention more financially easy by sending Historian White as their proxy.

The biennial convention plan was not definitely adopted, but the time of year of convention was changed to the Christmas holidays, which will bring the next gathering in December, 1917. Illinois chapter will be the host. Nebraska and Kansas State also invited the fraternity to meet with them.

Brother Mason of Detroit, Brother Hayworth of Purdue and Brother Brown of Illinois were delegated to visit Indiana and report to the executive council on the condition of that chapter. Since the convention Indiana has initiated 15 men and shown signs of a regeneration which has led the executive council to suspend the instructions of the convention.

The other delinquent chapter, Texas, was ordered by the convention to report to Brother W. M. Thornburg, of Austin, Texas, and show cause why its charter should not be suspended. Treasurer Lowry was authorized to act for the executive council in the matter.

An employment bureau was authorized and will be conducted by Vice-President Frank E. Mason, of *The American Boy*, Detroit, Mich. All members of the fraternity are authorized to communicate directly with him in regard to prospective positions, and all members are requested to notify him of any vacancies with which they are familiar.

An expansion committee of five members was authorized to assist the expansion officer in his work. Since the convention the executive council has named the following five members: Paul H. Dowling, Stanford; Theodore Metcalf, Nebraska; William E. Nash, Maine; Williard H. Campbell, Oklahoma, and Leslie O. Toozee, Oregon. These five men are in desirable expansion terri-



tory, and none of the chapters represented has previously been active in national work.

The style of naming the chapters was changed, the Greek symbols being dropped. It is now "DePauw chapter" instead of "DePauw-Alpha chapter" of Sigma Delta Chi. The word "Honorary" was also dropped from the print style of the fraternity name, and it is now "Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity," instead of "Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic fraternity."

The finance committee fixed the pro rata assessment for delegates' expenses at \$34, and chapters should settle with their delegates on that basis.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the appreciation of the fraternity to Missouri chapter and the many organizations at Columbia which helped entertain the delegation; the appreciation of the fraternity to ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, national honorary president, for his generosity to the fraternity; regret at the death of the late President-Emeritus James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, an honorary member of Michigan chapter; appreciation of the invitations of Kansas State, Nebraska and Illinois for the next convention to meet with those chapters; appreciation of the services of Historian White as chairman of the convention; regret at the absence of President Steffan and Vice-President Getz and an acknowledgment of their services to the fraternity, and an endorsement of progressive work by the chapters in aiding the establishment of journalistic departments in more universities and colleges.

Treasurer Lowry's report was adopted, but as his books did not arrive until the convention had adjourned, *sine die*, Brothers White, Mason and Church of the executive council, were authorized to audit his books during the summer before they were turned over to Treasurer-elect Dean W. Davis.

The editor of the Quill was authorized to collect a subscription of fifty cents a year from all active members, and in return was to mail the magazine direct to members instead of expressing packages to the chapter secretaries. The editor was also authorized to solicit subscriptions from the alumni.

Historian White was also authorized to arrange for a commemorative medal to be bestowed upon journalists who merit distinction.

The Chester C. Wells Memorial Key, which is annually bestowed upon the member who best serves the fraternity, was voted for 1914-15 to President Steffan and for 1915-16 to Vice-President Getz by unanimous action.

Historian White was authorized to report the condition of the fraternity to the teachers of journalism.

The last business of the convention was the election of officers. All the



R. C. Lowry  
President, Sigma Delta Chi

choices were unanimous, there being but one nomination.

The new officers are: President, Robert C. Lowry (Purdue), Capitol Station, Austin, Texas; vice-president, Frank E. Mason (Ohio), The American Boy, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, F. M. Church (Michigan), 305 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, D. W. Davis (Missouri), Columbia, Mo., and editor of The Quill, Lee A. White (Michigan), University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, was unanimously re-elected honorary president, and President Roger S. Steffan automatically became past president. Brothers Steffan and Getz both submitted reports to the convention, stating their inability to spare further the time for service on the executive council, which were accepted with regret by the convention.

The constitutional changes, as made by the convention, follow:

#### Art. IV. Membership.

Sections 7 and 8 were dropped and the following substitutions adopted:

Sec. 7.—Honorary members may be chosen from the college or the university or they may be men of prominence in journalism; but in the latter case there must be a definite and tangible relationship between the honorary member and the institution whose chapter elects him. This relationship must be sufficient to establish a chapter's particular right over all other chapters to honor him with membership. All nominations to honorary membership are subject to the approval of the national secretary, or, upon appeal from the latter's decision, the executive council. A statement of the honorary member-elect's qualifications must be in the hands of the national secretary one

month before the member is notified of the consideration of his name.

Sec. 8.—Nunc Pro Tunc members may be elected from the former students of any institution possessing a chapter of the fraternity, provided, however, that they shall have been in attendance at this institution while a chapter existed but at that time were not eligible; and provided, further, that they shall have since entered journalism and fulfilled the ethical and professional requirements of members of Sigma Delta Chi.

#### Art. VII. Officers.

Sections were amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The national officers of the fraternity shall be: National president, national vice-president, national secretary, national treasurer and editor of The Quill. There shall also be a national honorary president.

Section 2. They shall be elected by the convention and hold office for one year with the exception of the editor of The Quill, whose term of office shall be five years.

#### Article VIII. Duties of Officers.

Section 1. Same.

Section 2. The national vice-president shall succeed to the position of national president in the event of a vacancy in that office or shall serve in his place in his absence or incapacity and shall assume charge of the work of national expansion.

Section 3. Same.

Section 4. Same.

Section 5. The editor of The Quill shall direct the publishing of the fraternity magazine and shall act as the historian of the fraternity.

#### Article IX. The Executive Council.

Section 1. The executive council shall be composed of the national president, national vice-president, national secretary, national treasurer and editor of The Quill.

Sections 2, 3 and 4—Same.

#### Article X. Finance.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.—Same.

Section 6. National membership fees of five dollars shall be paid by each undergraduate initiate, three dollars of which shall be paid to a national endowment fund to be applied to a subscription to The Quill.

#### Article VIII.

Section 7. The national secretary and chapter secretaries shall furnish the editor of The Quill with such information and assistance as he may require for editorial or historical purposes.

#### Article V.

Section 2. The Quill shall be sent to each active and alumni member for a period fixed by the executive council upon receipt by The Quill management of three dollars of the five dollar national initiation fee.

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# Books the Newspaperman Should Know

William Rockhill Nelson

The character, the nature and the achievements of the founder and builder of the Kansas City Star receive adequate and intimate exposition in a memorial biography of William Rockhill Nelson, privately published and distributed by the staff of the Star and Times. In physical and literary attributes the volume is appropriate to the magnitude of the task undertaken. Simple dignity is the manner of it all.

That quiet, pure English which is so much of the effectiveness of the newspaper created by Mr. Nelson is the style of the work. The democracy of his newspaper organization, an aristocracy of merit and ability and devotion to the largest public good, contributes the spirit. No one is allowed to make of the memorial a personal tribute. Neither is the hardness of institutionalism so much as apparent, much less dominant.

The contributions made by Mr. Nelson to city, state, nation, profession, art and business are dealt with specifically, and to the effort to estimate the breadth of each there is brought an incident, anecdote or quoted phrase which illumines the depth of his appreciations. The reporter figures more often and more significantly in these than managing editor or business manager; the common citizen—frequently the poor and misfortunate, but in the main what we might call the ordinary, well-to-do, middle class man and woman—more generally the so-called leader.

As we turn the pages of this record of his life, and note so many evidences not only of his activity and his substantiality, but of his unaffected idealism, our inadequacy to appraise and to estimate is the more poignant because we should like to comprehend. In all his interests, in the arts, in government, in philanthropy, in the materials of everyday life, he believed in the best; he lived his belief, and he had the power, the courage, and the determination to enforce his faith for the elevation and advancement of his fellow men. This book of his life makes manifest to all newspaper men who have eyes to see that journalism is not something to be learned from formulas, but something to be developed out of the true devotion of the head and the hand and the heart.

F. G. K.

## *Productive Advertising*

Even a cursory reading of a good many of the books on advertising which have been written recently would lead one to believe that some of them were

written merely to be sold. So, it is refreshing to read such a book as "Productive Advertising" (L. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia, 1916), by Herbert W. Hess, assistant professor of commerce in the Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hess is a stimulating writer. His new book appeals especially to the student and teacher of advertising in that it is philosophical and represents genuine scholarship. The author reveals a profound understanding of his subject, is very thorough and yet presents his study in such a way that it can be understood by the layman.

In his preface, Mr. Hess explains that the book was written with the idea of giving to the beginner in advertising a logically discussed text, which includes: first, the psychology of advertising; second, the typography of advertising; third, the English of advertising; fourth, the economic implications of advertising; and fifth, throughout the entire work there is insisted upon a certain philosophical interpretation of all the principles involved, which the progressive advertiser must observe in connection with any creative work he might attempt to perform.

The book is comprehensive. It opens with an introductory paragraph on the history of advertising and closes with a consideration of the economic and social implications of advertising. The author sees in advertising a real factor in community life and in expounding the social concept as related to advertising, reveals a breadth of vision which is admirable.

Statements made here and there throughout the book might be questioned and yet when one remembers that advertising is an indefinite science, if it may be called a science, there is little ground for criticism of relatively minor details. We are told that advertising has a psychological basis and yet psychology itself cannot be regarded as an exact science. Psychology is still in its formative stage and advertising much more so.

"Productive Advertising" is rich with excellent illustrations. The chapters on the typography of advertising are especially good and prove helpful reading even to students of journalism who are not particularly interested in advertising. The information given about the manufacture of copper half-tones and zinc etchings and the results obtained according to the kinds of stock used, is what every student of journalism should know.

"Productive Advertising" is a cred-

itable book written by a man who knows advertising, its technique and its problems. The reader who has not given much attention to the part that psychology plays in productive advertising will begin to believe that advertising is for the most part a study in psychology. In brief, Mr. Hess has given us a good book. That is saying a great deal in a few words which have been said very, very frequently, and alas, so many times, undeservedly. C. H. G.

## *Reveries Over Childhood and Youth*

At least three elements of value to the student of writing are offered in the delightful little volume of "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth," by William Butler Yeats (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1916). First there is the charm of Yeats' writing. Then there is a clear insight into the vast storehouse piled with stuffs that are the materials for writing—the experience and the culture that form the background of the author. Third, there are observations on the method of writing; no definite, clear-cut rules, to be sure, but some general directions that one feels certain are truer than any recipes, because holding good over a greater area and in greater depths.

All manner of things filled the boyhood and youth of the author. To begin a list of them, much less to attempt an appraisal of the influence of each of them, would be to outline a book as large as this, and then to miss the effect. There was his great uncle who had served in Rangoon; and there was a faint memory of some Chinese paintings and some coloured prints of battles in Crimea; there was an excursion, at 12, to see Irving in Hamlet; there was the life in "a villa where the red bricks were made pretentious and vulgar with streaks of slate colour, and there seemed to be enemies everywhere." A multitude of things like these some pressing along parallel ways, some crossing at right angles, some running wild through the design, are the treasure house of authorship. This, the general reader's part of the book, effectively recalls those memories which everyone of us must wish he could some day incorporate in a book.

The observations on writing are to be found hit and miss in the volume. In the section that recites the transition from boyhood through youth to manhood, almost every page has something bearing on the content or the manner of literary expression. There are kindly, wise things like this, for instance: "I was about to learn that if a man is to write lyric poetry he must be

shaped by nature and art to some one out of a half-a-dozen traditional poses, and be lover or saint, sage or sensualist, or mere mocker of all life; and that none but that stroke of luckless luck can open before him the accumulated expression of the world. And this thought before it could be knowledge was an instinct."

Something of Stevenson's magic way with the sea waves and the sea breezes, something of Maeterlinck's with memory, something of Twain's with boyishness, and all of it affected by the education of home and dame's school and head master's utelage, here assemble a lovable, mystical, rational, capable man.

F. G. K.

### *Newspaper Editing*

Practical newspaper men, scarcely less than teachers of journalism, will welcome the publication of the first text "Newspaper Editing" (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1916), devoted exclusively to the problems of "the man on the desk," the work of Grant Milnor Hyde, instructor in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. More than enough has already been written in the way of books attempting to compass between two covers the production of newspapers. When the first appeared it was patent that a demand would arise for more thorough and specialized endeavor. Mr. Hyde has taken up the gage and produced his second volume for the student and the young writer.

The jacket of the book bears a very decent statement of its content and purpose: "It deals with 'desk work,' that is, the handling of copy prepared by reporters, and no attempt is made to establish rules, but rather to indicate the problems and methods common to desk work and to suggest ways of developing technique. The book is arranged in three parts: the first of which is concerned with the technique and problems of desk work; the second, a discussion of processes and the knowledge of the mechanical part of newspaper-making that the desk should possess; the third, a digest of useful information on newspaper and printing history and vocabulary of the craft. There are practical chapters on copy-reading, headline-writing, proof-reading, newspaper makeup, syndicate and association material, rewrite and follow stories, constructive journalism, typography, printing processes, the work of the small editor, etc."

Obviously with such a work in hand the student and teacher can only feel grateful to Mr. Hyde, for it has successfully stuffed up the gaps of memory for the latter and opened for the former unsuspected vistas. Any attempt at this date to systematize the knowledge of newspaper technique is worthy of praise. The entire profession of

journalism is dominated by hand-me-down dogmas, as pernicious in some instances as they are needless and annoying. Your veteran newspaperman—he scorns the word journalist—will glibly settle all matters of the public interest, the public weal, the proper type, the effective head, the psychology of the feature story, the pulling power of the red word, the horror of the definite or indefinite article, the crime of the dangling participle, and kindred things, ad nauseum. He knows all these things because he learned them in his shop. Across the corner, where the newsy is just grabbing an armful of the opposition's extras you may have just as many dogmas, each of another color—or at least shade. Not till calm investigators have driven themselves to the task of real analysis will the fallacies of the craft be successfully combatted. Mr. Hyde is among the first to do service.

But the cake isn't all raisins. There is a vague feeling, born of reading the new text, that the author has shied a little on approaching established customs of the newspaper office; and refused the opportunity to lend his own judgment to a criticism of some present tendencies in newspaper production. The book tends to be rather descriptive of methods and practices. No crime, to be sure, but sometimes one hungers for a strong phrase of condemnation, as when he presents a freak headline with no excuse save individuality; one hopes for a word of ardent praise when he meets with wholly likeable practices.

In his chapter on headline writing Mr. Hyde leaves much to be said, as of course his limited space made inevitable; and some things to be questioned. He calls the label head a thing of American colonial days, as if it were not only an honorable but a necessary element today, as over shipping news, market quotations, vital statistics and the like.

A failure to define terms leads to questionable assertions with respect to the content of headlines. He insists that the head writer confine himself to the lead, not merely for the keylines but for all of his material, not for news reasons but because the makeup man may hack away some of the story on which a portion of the head rests. What manner of makeup man is this, may one ask, who hews his story without respect to the head? And why should the whole obligation of conforming head and printed story rest on the head writer? Dull indeed would our headlines be if they were based exclusively and at all times on the lead. (It may be said that he evades some criticism by stretching the term "lead" to cover as much of the story as you please. "It may fill half a column," he says.)

Perhaps most we miss an adequate treatment of the writing of feature

headlines—an art in itself—which he passes over with barest mention. He frequently emphasizes the point that the headline should contain the gist of the story; but what ruin this would work to some of the very best of stories! What righteous wrath would he invite from the author of a "suspended interest story" in which the writer intended the secret to be kept to the last, only to have a bungling copyreader reveal it in the very keylines, making the reporter's finesse absurdly futile!

But these are slender shafts to aim at a work for which we must all be most thankful. The book is very, very much worth while; and the real student of newspaper work should be ashamed to admit lack of acquaintance with it.

L. A. W.

### **Instruction in Libel Law Advocated**

*Continued from Page 4*

allowed a piece of copy to get by with a libelous word, phrase or sentence. The "cub" with a knowledge of libel law can obviate such occurrence. He can save himself, his employer and his profession.

Therefore, when in convention assembled recently Sigma Delta Chi placed itself on record as favoring the establishment of a chair of libel law in schools maintaining courses in journalism and newspaper writing, it took a great step into the future. It looked beyond the ken of mere writing, into the legality and permissibility of newspaper articles, and further accentuated the principles on which it was organized, that of cultivating and maintaining journalism as a profession, ethically and economically.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

"Whereas: Sigma Delta Chi has as one of its paramount purposes the development and perfection of newspaper writing and editorial management; and

"Whereas: A thorough knowledge of libel laws is essential to a perfection of these ideals;

"Therefore: Be It Resolved, That Sigma Delta Chi, in convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring the installation of such a course in institutions maintaining schools of journalism, and the development of that course where embodied in the curriculum but given minor attention."

Despite the sport the Kansas paragraphers have had with Dodge city in Ford county, Charles Sturtevant, Kansas, 16, expects to enliven journalism there this summer.



# Among the Active Chapters

THE convention at Missouri undoubtedly will have a salutary effect upon the various chapters during the coming year, but several are still remiss in their duty to The Quill. Not all sent in chapter letters; several failed to supply mailing addresses of the members so that the magazine could be sent direct; officers' addresses are lacking in many cases. Confusion is bound to result, and the editor is forcefully reminded that no chapter can ever seem better than its corresponding secretary and Quill correspondent.

And here you have the news from the chapters:

Newspaper weeks, parties and other springtime diversions, nearly pushed the annual spring initiation from the map for the University of Kansas chapter. However, the following six men were pledged May 25: Paul Flagg, '17, Lawrence; Hazen Kendrick, '18, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Glenn Swogger, Edgerton; Henry Pegues, '17, Hutchinson; Clarence Havinghurst, '18, Lawrence; Richard Treweeke, '18, Wichita. During the week of the National Newspaper Conference the chapter exhibited the Chicago Tribune's moving picture film, "Racing the Dead Line."

The Michigan chapter will have rooms in the Michigan Union million-dollar clubhouse. The chapter plans to publish a directory of undergraduate and graduate members to include information about the work in which each of the members is engaged.

Michigan chapter has a plan which the other chapters might try. One meeting of each month is set aside for a social meeting to which all members in the city and all local honorary members are invited to meet with the undergraduate members. Of course, all of the older members are welcome at any meeting, but this once a month session is made of especial interest to the members not in college. The plan has proved an excellent one.

The last meeting of the active chapter of the University of Washington with the alumni and honorary members was held April 20. Jabez Nelson, Seattle representative of The Associated Press; Roy Pinkerton, editor of the Tacoma Times, and Juiji G. Kasai, editor of the Pacific Press of San Francisco and international correspondent for Japanese and American newspapers, were present and each spoke about his work in the active field.

The alumni and active members of the Washington chapter were the guests of William Simonds, automobile editor of the Seattle Times and president of the Seattle alumni chapter, at a hard times party at his home, May 10.

Purdue chapter has initiated five men since the last Quill. They are: R. R. Jamison, '18; D. M. Smith, '18; K. T. Nessler, '18; W. H. Lloyd, '18, and H. L. Gray, '17.

The Ohio State University Chapter initiated a class of ten men April 23. The new members are: Barton R. Griffin, Ashville, Ohio; William R. Palmer, Martins Ferry, Ohio; Robert E. Clayton, Jennings, La.; H. Parker Stewart, Norwalk, Ohio; Leon A. Friedman, Circleville, Ohio; Stanley D. Koch, Cleveland, Ohio; Evan T. Davies, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jack Pierce, Springfield, Ohio; David W. Putnam, Columbus, Ohio, and George L. Packard, Columbus, Ohio.

One of the most interesting experiments in journalism which Columbus has seen was tried successfully April 23, when students in the department of journalism were placed in complete charge of The Citizen, the Columbus Scripps-McRae newspaper, for the day. All seven editions from the first at 9:30 a. m. until the baseball "pink" in the evening, appeared on time and covered the local and telegraph news in a way which experienced newspapermen declared was first-class. A. Bernard Bergman, editor of the Daily Ohio State Lantern, acted as editor for the day.

The department of journalism at Ohio State university has been expanded into what will be known as the college of commerce and journalism. Carl H. Getz, former editor of The Quill and who for two years has been assistant professor of journalism at the University of Montana, has been appointed assistant professor of journalism at Ohio State university. He will begin his new work in the fall.

In the spring election the Wisconsin chapter initiated Joseph L. Asbury, instructor in journalism; Frank L. Thayer, of the Wisconsin magazine; Robert N. Gorman, athletic editor of The Daily Cardinal; John R. Ramsey, university editor of the Daily Cardinal; James N. Elliott, editor of the Wisconsin Country Magazine, and John P. Frazee, president of the Daily Cardinal Board of Control. Mr. Asbury is a graduate of DePauw university and was a member of the DePauw Press club, which later became the first chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. However, he left college before the change was made.

Plans for bigger and better things for Iowa chapter for next year have been set in motion since the return from the convention of Brother Hilliard, the delegate. Internal organization is to be improved. A regular time

of meeting is to be adopted, sessions having been held with varying success since the installation three years ago at the call of the secretary. It is provided that the fraternity shall meet regularly every two weeks, alternately for a business session and luncheon. One major initiation for the year will be anticipated, and pledges made accordingly. For the initiation the idea presented at the convention of making each candidate show his fitness in some way is to be used. Iowa chapter will require a paper of some length from each candidate in which some phase of journalism is discussed. A quiz session for the neophyte before the chapter is regarded as a likely feature of the initiation.

For the first time in the history of the university the student body at Iowa is to publish a university newspaper, which it shall own and control. The business organization of the new daily has been completed. Publication will be regularly begun with the opening of the new school year.

The worth of Iowa chapter members in journalism was demonstrated when the board of directors of the new paper elected Homer G. Roland, a junior in the liberal arts college, as editor. Keith Hamill, one of the members, has been chosen by McDonald to serve as his assistant.

Illinois chapter is mourning the death of Brother Howard Ritchie Ferguson, '17, who died on May 4 after a lingering illness of several months. "Fergie," as he was known, was one of the most popular men on the campus, and his death, while not unexpected, came as a shock to the student body. As editor of the 1917 Illio (the Illinois yearbook), Ferguson made an enviable record for himself in college journalism. He had previously published the Summer Illini, and was a contributor to other campus publications. One of the brightest, sunniest, happiest, cheeriest men who ever lived, Fergie had hundreds of friends. The only tribute we can pay him is that he was a dear friend, a true brother, a jolly good fellow.

The Illinois chapter was given an opportunity to get "in right" with some regular newspapermen when the first annual conference of the Illinois country press was held at Champaign. This was under the direction of Prof. F. W. Scott and Mr. H. F. Harrington, in charge of the courses in journalism at Illinois, and drew some fifty country editors. The chapter gave a smoker to the visitors.

It started with the idea of making money to pay convention expenses. It

ended up the biggest thing that has struck the campus for many a moon. This is the easiest way to describe the Gridiron Banquet which Illinois chapter gave on May 4. It was an innovation in the first place. Sixty faculty men were invited and it was hoped that a few of them would accept. With two or three exceptions all accepted. About sixty students brought the total number of guests up to 120. Three hours of solid laughter, seven courses of unparadonable insults, and 120 "tickled" guests told of the slaughter after it was all over. The banquet will be made an annual affair.

Oklahoma chapters of Sigma Delta Chi and Theta Sigma Phi were represented at the annual convention of the Oklahoma Press Association at Tulsa, May 11, 12 and 13, by seventeen members, including three alumni of the men's journalistic organization. The active chapter attended practically en masse, as the members were interested in a project to bring the 1917 convention of the association to Norman, the seat of the university, for one or more days. The work done by Sigma Delta Chi on the floor of the convention was successful, for when the votes were counted the proposition to meet in Norman was found to have carried by thirteen votes.

Members of Oklahoma chapter served as defendants and witnesses in a pseudo libel suit at the University of Oklahoma on May 20. One "Lycurgus Wolfdriver" brought suit against the University Oklahoman, the student newspaper, for \$20,000 damages on account of an alleged libelous article which appeared in the paper. The entire affair was staged as a practice case for journalism and law students, and was tried in the practice court of the law school with embryo newspaper men and attorneys, as plaintiff, defendants and witnesses. An arts and science jury brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff damages of \$100 instead of the \$20,000 sought.

Chester H. Westfall, president of Oklahoma chapter for the past year, and last year's editor of the University Oklahoman, has been appointed instructor in journalism at the University of Oklahoma. He will assist H. H. Herbert, Illinois, '12, in teaching courses in advertising and newspaper administration, and will have charge of publicity for the university.

Nebraska chapter, with the closing of school, has passed through a prosperous year. The past year has witnessed many accomplishments, among which are the complete control of the major publications on the campus and the initiation of state newspapermen of prominence.

Brothers Haggart, Look and Bryson, who were heretofore owners and publishers of the Nebraska Awgwan,

have presented that publication to the chapter, which will take charge of it next year. Brother Metcalf has been chosen editor.

Nebraska takes this opportunity to introduce the best freshman class the chapter has had the pleasure of initiating. They are: Virgil Haggart, St. Paul, Neb. George Grimes, Omaha, Neb.; Wayne Townsend, Cook, Neb.; Max Baehr, St. Paul, Neb.; John Wenstrand, Wahoo, Neb., and Alfred Look, Stockton, Kan.

Members of the University of Montana chapter acted as hosts to twenty-four editors and business managers of high school newspapers, magazines and annuals published by fourteen different accredited high school of Montana, who attended the second annual conference of the Montana State Interscholastic Press association, held in Missoula during the week of the annual Interscholastic games, May 9-13.

Clarence Streit, Montana, '17, has been elected editor of The Montana Kaimin, the semi-weekly newspaper published by the students of the University of Montana.

Members of the Beloit chapter have been instrumental in having the Round Table, the student publication at Beloit college, changed from a weekly magazine type of publication to a semi-weekly newspaper. The new form will appear with the opening of college in the fall.

### Standardization of Instruction in Journalism Proposed

*Continued from Page 6*

porter as the most important man on a newspaper. This little incident illustrates well the two points of view held by the groups which constitute the associations' membership.

A committee consisting of James Melvin Lee of New York university, Willard G. Bleyer of the University of Wisconsin, Fred Newton Scott of the University of Michigan and Hugh Mercer Blain of Louisiana State university, was named to work out plans for a scientific newspaper journal in which the results of research work could be printed for the benefit of newspaper men engaged in the practical work. The conference at Lawrence was well attended and was not only interesting, but very helpful and suggestive. The program was broad in its scope and represented a survey of the teaching of journalism today. The papers read showed a profundity of thought. They were thorough and comprehensive. This fact was comforting to the many teachers who have been told that much of the work that they have been doing was mere "fluff-fluff" and that real, genuine scholarship, was absent in many of the

departments and schools of journalism.

Teachers of journalism are cognizant of the fact that they are still engaged in a pioneer work. The instruction itself is in a formative period. The conference this year was a constructive body. It has undertaken a big task. The results will be of vital importance to the status of journalism in the college of tomorrow. A clash, if only a mild one, is bound to come between the two groups in the association. The result will also have its influence upon instruction in journalism.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, James Melvine Lee, New York university; vice-president, Will H. Mayes, University of Texas; secretary, Carl H. Getz, Ohio State university; members of the executive committee; Fred Newton Scott, University of Michigan, and Joseph W. Piercy, University of Indiana.

### Convention Accomplishes Much

*Continued from Page 8*

Article X. Section 8 was dropped.

Chapter secretaries are requested to clip these constitutional amendments. The constitution may not be reprinted for some time.

The amendments to Article X kill an inoperative plan for convention financing and, with the amendment to Article V, make inoperative the six-year subscription rate for The Quill.

The amendment to Article IV provides for Nunc Pro Tunc membership and restricts honorary membership elections. These should be closely observed by chapter, as they will be rigidly enforced.

### Alumni Notes

Proctor (Ted) Cook, Washington, ex-'15, left the Tacoma Ledger early in the spring to work on the Seattle Stad.

Loren Angevine, Washington, ex-'14, has been transferred from the Seattle Star to the Spokane Press.

Ralph Benjamin, Washington, '14, city editor of the Olympia (Wash.) Olympian, was married in May to Miss Ethel Merrifield, of Everett, whom he met while working on the Monroe (Wash.) Monitor-Transcript.

Ernest Hesse, Iowa State college, '13, is with the World Book company, publishers, Yonkers, New York.

E. E. Troxell, Depauw university '12, has resigned as dean of the municipal college of commerce and business, Toledo university, to become assistant professor of journalism at the University of Washington.



## THE QUILL

A fraternity magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of young men enrolled in the schools and departments of journalism in American colleges and universities and to journalists engaged in professional work.

Official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity.

Published quarterly at Seattle, Washington.

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LEE A. WHITE, Editor

Subscription, one dollar per year in advance.

Advertising rates sent upon application to business manager.

Editorial and business offices at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

JULY, 1916

### Heart and Hand

SHE passed back and forth behind the speaker's table, as attentive to the comforts and the appetite of the humblest guest as to those of the Nebraska Commoner. The humblest guest joshed her a bit because there were no beaten biscuits, of which he had been told so much, and which seemed to elude his every gastronomic sotrie. She laughed a comfortable laugh, and then vanished. Half an hour later a puffing messenger arrived, and she pounced upon him. The humblest guest departed with a box, cover bulging. She had ordered every beaten biscuit in the pantry of Columbia's best cook.

And so it wass all the way to Missouri. Never a promise but was twice fulfilled. Never a hope of arriving guest that was not thrice realized ere departure.

Sigma Delta Chi is very proud of the chapter at Missouri, and very grateful for its hospitality.

### Persistence Rewarded

MIAMI UNIVERSITY sought entrance to the fraternal circle once, and was refused. The wisdom of that rebuff is not to be debated, but the fine persistence of the Ohioans merits a word of appreciation. The twenty who petitioned come most highly recommended, and promise faithful devotion to the ideals set before them. No one looks for any but good works at Oxford.

### Thank You

THERE were those who felt the urge. A check for \$5 came from Past President Sol H. Lewis, who publishes the Lynden (Wash.) Tribune. Top o' that comes a dollar from Jack Bechdolt, who burnishes the commonplaces of life for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer; one from Edmond

S. Meany, professor of history in the University of Washington, who did his trick in the newspaper field; another from "Fatty Lewis" Kulick, whom Missouri took in during the convention; still another from Willard Kiplinger, of Ohio State, who has taken himself off to Washington to join the forces of the Associated Press around the capitol.

"Eight dollars! What am I offered?"

### A Broken Promise

IT were better to have gone slowly than to have beat the gun, only to be called back to the line. The readers of The Quill were promised a plan for the establishment of a medal for distinguished service in journalism. An outline of the scheme in mind was to have been presented in this issue. It is postponed, but not abandoned.

A fine enthusiasm has been manifested by such able editors as have been approached; but some scepticism prevails as to the practicability of any hastily formulated manner of awarding the honor. Several have asked that the entire project be reduced to paper in detail. Thus the ebullient spirit has been calmed, but not crushed.

What time we shall have our plans worked out we refuse to estimate again, but they shall be heard at a not too distant day.

### Realizing an Ideal

AGERMAN of authority brightens a dull day with a suggestion. "Perhaps," he writes quite seriously, "the best form of treatment for the pathological liar is to put him into the newspaper business, where his peculiar talents will have free and lawful play."

Hm, let's see—how many boats did they lose in the fight off Jutland?

### Country or City

IT'S an old question, and every newspaperman, especially if he be a teacher of journalism, must constantly try to solve it. "Where shall I start? In the city or the country office?" Why not let experience answer.

"Ye editor," says the Baker County (Ga.) News, "was in luck in this court. The grand jury let us down easily, and besides it's the first March term of court that a 'little stranger' failed to take up at our house. For both we are truly thankful."

### Counting Noses

PAUL GREER, a scissors wielder of parts, started it. He uttered his challenge in the presence of other persons, so it should be ignored. He insisted that his paper, the Kansas

City Star, had more Sigma Delta Chis on the staff than any other in the sweep of land. He even named and numbered them.

1. Thomas Hudson (Missouri), copy-reader. 2. Donald Ferguson (Missouri), exchange department. 3. Ray Eldridge (Kansas), assistant telegraph editor. 4. Harlan Thompson (Kansas), assistant city editor. 5. E. R. Schaufler (Kansas), assistant Sunday editor. 6. Charley Elkins Rogers (Oklahoma), exchange department. 7. Ralph J. Block (Michigan), dramatic editor. 8. Paul Greer (Michigan), exchange department. Then, for good measure, he adds two honorary members: John Douglas Meng, a graduate of Bethany College, Missouri, Missouri Notes editor, and Clyde E. McBride, a product of Missouri Valley College, sporting editor. Missouri chapter claims both of these for the Kansas City Star and Times.

### News of the Bread-Winners

William Simonds, Washington, ex-'12, assistant city editor of the Seattle Times for two years, has been made automobile editor, directing both the editorial and business functions of that section.

Phil O'Neil, Washington, '16, has been working since February for J. C. Kaynor, Washinton honorary, on the Ellensburg Record-Press.

Herbert Hunt, Washington honorary, managing editor of the Tacoma News, was confined to his bed early in June following an operation.

Clifford Day, Beloit, '15, formerly a reporter on the Madison (Wis.) Democrat, is now a copyreader on the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Horace Wilcox, Beloit, '15, is now editor of the Fort Morgan (Colo.) Times.

Emmet Riordan, Montana, '17, has left college to join the local staff of the Butte Miner.

Edwin J. Stanley, Montana, '16, is reporting on the Missoula Sentinel.

E. H. Smith, Kansas State, '15, is with the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal. Smith went to the Journal after graduation last spring.

T. F. Blackburn, Kansas State, ex-'17, is with the Capper Farm Publications at the Topeka office. V. V. Detwiler, Kansas State, '13, is also with the Capper Farm Publications at the Topeka office.

W. A. Summer, Kansas State, '14, is in the publicity department of the University of Wisconsin.

Raymond W. Anderson, Minnesota, '15, has been appointed publicity man for the Minneapolis park board. This is the first time that a man has been

employed to make known the advantages of a park system.

Merle A. Potter, Minnesota, '16, has purchased the Waukon Standard of Waukon, Iowa.

R. Selden Wilcox, Minnesota, '17, is city editor of the Bismarck Tribune, Bismarck, N. D., during the summer vacation.

James Markham, Minnesota, '17, is with the Minneapolis Journal.

C. Howard Augustin, Minnesota, '18, is with the Glenwood Tribune, Glenwood, Wis.

Charles A. Anderson, Minnesota, '16, is with the editorial department of the Northwest Farmstead, Minneapolis.

Floyd Wambean, Iowa State, '14, is a reporter on the Waterloo (Iowa) Evening Courier.

Oval Quist, Iowa, '15, is editing the Central City Nonpareil of Central City, Neb.

Joe Murray, one of the charter members of Kansas chapter, is now city editor of the Lawrence Journal-World.

Floyd Thomas, one of the charter members of the University of Iowa chapter, is now with the Associated Press in Chicago.

Harlan Thompson, an alumnus member of Kansas chapter, is now assistant city editor of the Kansas City Star.

Willard Kiplinger, Ohio State, '13, recently with the Columbus office of the Associated Press, has been transferred to the Washington, D. C., bureau.

Geroid Robinson of Stanford chapter is in charge of a news and publicity bureau for the Yosemite valley. He is corresponding for about 50 newspapers.

James W. Shoemaker and S. Dix Harwood, both of whom graduated from the University of Illinois in April, are now with the Cleveland Press.

Louis LaCrosse, a member of Kansas chapter, is now with the Parsons (Kan.) Sun. He formerly edited Tavern Talk, a hotel organ, published in Kansas City.

Glenn Hughes of the Stanford chap-

ter is directing outdoor plays at Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal., this summer.

Conger Reynolds, a charter member of the University of Iowa chapter, who at present is in charge of instruction in journalism at Iowa, is in Europe this summer making a study of press censorship.

Edward B. Mayer, one of the new members of the University of Iowa chapter, will attend the Columbia school of journalism in the fall. After the year's work he will go abroad to obtain first hand material for short stories.

W. P. Kirkwood, associate professor of journalism, University of Minnesota, has been elected to honorary membership by the Minnesota chapter. Mr. Kirkwood has had long experience in reporting, editing and writing for magazines. He is in charge of the work in journalism at Minnesota.

Fred Koenig, Iowa State, '14, who until recently has been an associate editor of Kimball's Dairy Farmer at Waterloo, Iowa, and L. M. Mathewson, one of the new members of Iowa State chapter, are both with the Des Moines Register.

Jack Greenlees, Kansas, '14, gave up his position on an Oklahoma City newspaper to go to Alaska, where he will write a series of feature stories for a string of middle western newspapers, including the Chicago Tribune and the Kansas City Star.

### Instruction in Journalism in High Schools Disapproved

An emphatic protest against the "introduction into high schools of any course in 'news-writing' or 'journalism,' or any course that shall be so conducted and so advertised as to encourage students to enter the newspaper profession without further education than that obtained in the high school," was made at the second annual meeting of the Western Association of Teachers of Journalism, held at the University of Oregon in Eugene.

In addition to defining what in their judgment was the province of the teacher of English in the high school, the members of the association declared that in their opinion, "English composition teachers may bring about faster and sounder progress by utilizing in their classes newspaper subject-matter and newspaper principles of writing" and recommended that "such composition classes be regarded merely as classes in composition taught from this angle." The members of the association explained that this stand was taken "because we do not favor any movement that may make for low standards in journalism or may tend to make of

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the reporter's position a 'blind alley occupation.' There shall be a full realization that if improperly conducted, such courses will tend to disorganize rather than improve the newspaper profession to the lasting injury of the public and without corresponding benefit to the student."

This protest, which was made in the form of a resolution adopted by the association, was called out by a growing disposition among the high schools in a few of the larger Pacific coast cities to introduce courses frankly labeled "journalism," and advertised in some instance as preparation for active reportorial work.

Included among the resolutions adopted by the association were the following:

"Resolved, That it is the first duty of a school of journalism to graduate a type of student whose loyalty will be to news alone; who will not suppress, color or exaggerate any fact of healthy public interest for the apparent benefit of any person, organization or institution, however worthy.

"Resolved, That the interest of students of journalism do not require the further publication of text-books on 'journalism' as a whole, but that the future efforts of those writing text-books ought to be devoted to specialized text-books covering much more intensively than heretofore a single phase of journalism."

Eric W. Allen, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Oregon, was elected president of the association; A. L. Stone, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Montana, was named vice president, and Lee A. White, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Washington, was chosen secretary. Missoula, Montana, was selected as the place for the 1916 meeting of the association.

Merle Thorpe, head of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas, has signed contracts with the publishers for the manuscripts for two new books on journalism. One will be "The Making of a Country Newspaper"; the other, "High School Journalism."

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